Department of the Army Headquarters, United States Army Training and Doctrine Command Fort Monroe, Virginia 23651-1047

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Morale, Welfare, and Recreation

VIOLENCE PREVENTION

Summary. This regulation prescribes procedures for the prevention of violent acts or threats of violence on United States Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) installations.

Applicability. This regulation applies to all TRADOC installations

Supplementation. Supplementation is authorized. Send one copy of the supplement to Commander, TRADOC, ATTN: ATBO-J, Fort Monroe, VA 23651-1047.

Suggested improvements. The proponent of this regulation is the Deputy Chief of Staff for Base Operations Support (DCSBOS). Send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) through channels to Commander, TRADOC, ATTN: ATBO-J, Fort Monroe, VA 23651-1047. Suggested improvements may also be submitted using DA Form 1045 (Army Ideas for Excellence Program (AIEP) Proposal).

Availability. This publication is available on the TRADOC Homepage at http://www-tradoc.army.mil.

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Chapter 1 Introduction

- 1-1. Purpose. This regulation prescribes responsibilities, policies and procedures for the prevention of violent acts and threats of violence on TRADOC installations. It authorizes TRADOC Installation Commanders to establish an Installation Prevention Team (IPT) to develop training and counter threats or acts of violence that may occur on an installation.
- 1-2. Explanation of abbreviations and terms. The glossary contains abbreviations used in this regulation.

Chapter 2 Responsibilities

2-1. General.

- a. This chapter assigns responsibilities for the prevention of violence on TRADOC installations. Violence prevention is an essential component of both Force Protection (FP) and Quality of Life (QOL) programs. Violent acts can directly affect the well being of our soldiers, civilians and family members. Prevention of violent acts is necessary to protect our quality of life and maintain the high standards outlined in the Army values.
- b. Violent acts or threats of violence will not be tolerated in TRADOC, even if intended as a joke, intimidation or

horseplay. Individuals engaging in violent or inappropriate behavior are subject to the full range of administrative, civil, and criminal sanctions.

2-2. Deputy Chief of Staff for Base Operations (DCSBOS). The DCSBOS will—

- a. Establish policies and procedures for violence prevention
- b. Act as primary point of contact for violence prevention within TRADOC.

2-3. Installation Commanders. Installation Commanders will—

- a. Develop a violence prevention policy and implement a violence prevention program. The components of a violence prevention program are outlined below:
 - (1) Workplace violence.
 - (2) Family violence.
 - (3) Youth and school violence.
 - (4) Gang violence.
 - (5) Suicide violence.
 - (6) Extremist violence.

Installation violence prevention policies should address all these components.

b. Installations will establish an IPT to effectively deal with violence on their installation or within their area of responsibility. The IPT should include Staff Judge Advocate (SJA), Equal Opportunity (EO), Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO), Morale, Welfare, and Recreation (MWR), Alcohol and Drug Control Officer (ADCO), Safety, Medical, Provost Marshal, Family Advocacy, and Civilian Personnel representatives. The installation commander should identify one lead agency.

Chapter 3 Implementation and Training

- **3-1. Implementation.** The keys to a successful violence prevention program are a proactive approach and command involvement. The five-step behavioral risk reduction process (identify risk behavior, assess risk behavior, make risk decisions, implement control, and supervise/evaluate) provides commanders and IPTs with a tool to effectively anticipate and implement controls to prevent violent behavior. The behavior risk reduction process, which mirrors the Army's risk management process, is the heart of a proactive violence prevention program.
- **3-2.** Training. Violence prevention training is key to the success of any violence prevention program. There are numerous training resources available to installations. The list below is not by any means all-inclusive, but can be used to establish a viable installation violence prevention program.
- a. The Army Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (ACSAP), under the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel (ODCSPER), Human Resource Directorate, has developed an IPT training course, which can be conducted by a mobile training team (MTT), designed to train key installation personnel on the risk reduction process as part of the installation violence prevention program.
- b. The Civilian Personnel Operations Center Management Agency (CPOCMA), at Aberdeen Proving Grounds, MD offers Workplace Violence: Program Strategies course designed to provide IPTs methods to prevent workplace violence and deal with acts of workplace violence.
- c. The U.S. Army Military Police School (USAMPS) offers two separate courses, Child Abuse Prevention Intervention Techniques (CAPIT) and Domestic Violence Intervention Training (DVIT), which provides training in a multi-disciplinary approach to intervention, response, and investigation of family violence.
- d. The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC), at Glynco, GA, offers the Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT) course. The GREAT course is designed to train law enforcement officers to help children set goals for themselves, resist pressures, learn how to resolve conflicts without violence, and understand how gangs and youth violence impact the quality of their lives.
- e. State and local police agencies throughout U.S. offer the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) training program. The DARE program is designed to train law enforcement officers to teach kids how to be assertive and to deal with peer pressure by saying no effectively.

- f. Installation Chaplains have the expertise to provide suicide prevention training to not only small groups of soldiers, civilian employees, and family members, but also to the IPT.
- g. Local U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Division (CID) Offices have the expertise to provide training on extremist groups to both the IPT and installation commanders and staffs.
- h. The TRADOC Violence in the Workplace (VIW) training program, developed in 1994, designed to train supervisors and employees on the identification, prevention and reaction to workplace violence is still a viable training tool. The TRADOC VIW training program is available for installation facilitators use to train their work force.

Glossary

ACSAP Army Center for Substance Abuse

Prevention

ADCO alcohol and drug control officer

CAPIT Child Abuse Prevention Intervention

Techniques

CID **Criminal Investigation Division CPOCMA** Civilian Personnel Operations Center

Management Agency

DARE **Drug Abuse Resistance Education**

DCSBOS Deputy Chief of Staff for Base Operations

Support

DVIT domestic violence intervention techniques

EEO equal employment opportunity

EO equal opportunity

FLETC Federal Law Enforcement Training

Center

FP force protection

GREAT Gang Resistance Education and Training

IPT installation prevention team

MTT mobile training team

MWR. morale, welfare and recreation ODCSPER Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for

Personnel

QOLquality of life

SJAStaff Judge Advocate

USAMPS United States Army Military Police

School

VIW violence in the workplace

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